Paris.
YT'S THEATRE-8:30-A Contented Woman.
UNG PLACE THEATRE-8-Tata-Toto.
ICKERBOCKER THEATRE-8:15-A Pair of Spec-MURRAY HILL THEATRE—S—A Boy Wanted.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—8:15—Vaudeville.
PASTOR'S—12:30 to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Day and evening—Skating.
WALLACK S—8:15—For Bonnie Prince Charile.
14TH STREET THEATRE—8:15—Sweet Inniscarra.

Inder to Adpertisements

Page	Col. Page. Col
Auc. Sales Financial. II Amusements Announcements 14 Business Notices 6 Bankers & Brokers 11 Board and Rooms 4 Dividend Notices 14 Danning Schools 5 Dressmaking 8 EX-unsions 8 EX-unsions 8 EX-unsions 15 Expapsing 15 Expansing 15 Expansin	4 Horses & Carriages 8 6 Instruction 8 1 Lecures & Meetings 8 1 Loans 4 6 Marriages & Deaths 7 2 Miscellaneous 14 6 7 Ocean Steamers 9 2 Pianos & Organs 4 3 4 Public Notices 8 6 Railroads 8 4 Real Estate 8 2

Business Notices.

Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture. Great Variety of S T. G. SELLEW. No. 111 Fulton st.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY, \$10 a year; \$1 a month. Without Sunday, \$8 a year; \$0 cents a month. Sunday Tribune, \$2. Weekly, \$1. Semi-Weekly, with Twinkles, \$2. Twinkles, \$2. POSTAGE.—Extra postage to foreign countries, and in New-York City, must be paid by subscriber.

MAIN OFFICE, 154 Nassau-st, BRANCH OFFICE, UP-TOWN, 1,242 Broadway, LONDON OFFICE, 75 Feet-st, E. C.

New-Work Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1897.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The Greek "corps of occupation," which sailed from Piraeus, landed in Crete near Canea; the warships of the Powers landed strong detachments at Retimo, Heraklion and Canea; it is reported that Crete will be made autonomous under the joint rule of the Powers. — Spanish troops under General Aldave are reported to have defeated the insurgents in the Province of Santa Clara, Cuba. — United States Senator Wolcott arrived in Berlin and conferred with leading German bimetallists. — The American residents of London will present to Ambassador Bayard a bust of himself. — Liberals elected their candidate to succeed Sir George O. Trevlyan in the House of Commons by a reduced majority. — CONGRESS.—Both houses in session. ——

of Commons by a reduced majority.

CONGRESS.—Both houses in session.

Senate: Mr. Morgan succeeded in having his resolution for abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty taken up, and it was considered in secret session; the general arbitration treaty was not called up. — House: The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was passed under suspension of the rules.

DOMESTIC.—President-elect McKinley was confined to his bed by a cold, and by advice of his physician declined to see any visitors.

William Lampson, of Leroy, N. Y., who died on Sunday, left a large share of his estate of \$2,000,000 to Yale University. — The new Minister from Belgium was received by President Cleveland at the White House. — The case of the alleged fillbustering steamer Three Friends was argued before the United States Supreme Court. — Admiral Bunce's fleet off Charleston spent most of the day in target practice with their heavy guns. — General Lathrop, Superintendent of the New-York State Prisons, has adopted a new system of classifica-DOMESTIC .- President-elect McKinley was Prisons, has adopted a new system of classifica-tion for the convicts under his charge.

THE WEATHER .- Forecast for to-day: Showers, followed by fair weather. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 44 degrees; lowest, 35; aver-

THE DECAY OF TRUSTS.

The window-glass combination, according to is another of the organizations which came into existence as a purely defensive measure in a time of unnatural depression, but has so used its power as to give over a considerable part of the home market to foreign producers, while American works are closed in part. It is not to be inferred, as some say, that this is because the ruinous competition for the express purpose of tiding over a period of deficient demand, it ought to advance prices to a reasonable level, and the published quotations do not show that windowglass is as dear now as it was in years of prosperity. But it is so much dearer than foreign glass that 54,000,000 pounds were imported last year, although the duty is relatively higher than on most articles under the Wilson tariff. It is now stated that, unless material concessions demanded by Eastern dealers and manufacturers are granted, the combination cannot be main-

The public is often unable to judge correctly regarding the necessity or the rightfulness of combinations in different industries, because for the service from the simple-minded persons some of the essential facts are not publicly known. For instance, it is known that the organization of window-glass workers is one of the strongest and most successful in the coun- nothing in it but wind or gas. These revolutry, and that it has been able to secure and tionary persons who make themselves formimaintain a rate of wages higher than exists in dable by calling each other "comrades," and most other industries. How far this is respon- telling each other in printed circulars how dessible for the comparative inability of the manufacturer to overcome foreign competition and take possession of the home market the public is not in a position to judge. Nor is it intended to imply that the wages demanded, though relatively high, are excessive; the work is peculiar, and the effects upon the health are to be considered. But it does not appear probable that a combination of manufacturers can be regard- and find out all about it. The circular goes so ed in a permanent sense as likely to be beneficial to the public or to those engaged in the industry. The time of especial stress having passed, the tendency in this, as in other industries, is for the most progressive and enterprising manufacturers to desire by open competition to secure larger business.

If there is to be work enough for all the concerns engaged in an industry, restriction of output is not necessary for its safety, while establishment of a fixed price tends to repress and prevent progress by the more enterprising and capable. They are assured of comfortable profits without spending money for better plants, superior machinery or more careful methods, so worse, we hope, than to contribute to the supthat the improvement in manufacture is likely to be retarded, in times of fair prosperity, by the ing proclamations. It will be more or less a methods deemed essential to its preservation in times of depression. If the wages paid are rela- look each other in the face, but so long as they tively too high, all conditions fairly considered, don't look anybody else in the face-and the open competition among American works may place before the workers the question whether they will see their establishments closed through inability to compete with others, or will prefer unbroken employment with somewhat lower

It is not for the good of the country or of the workers as a whole that any one class should "that I do not read one or more appeals to join !

be maintained in the enjoyment of exceptional and unwarranted advantages. Open competition between American works tends to bring about a reasonable equalization or adjustment of wages in different circumstances and different employments. Whereas Free Trade would tend to de press wages and living to foreign standards. competition between American producers tends only to apply the American standard of living and wages in cases where exceptional advantages may have been secured.

THE DUTY OF THE CHARTER COMMISSION. The intentions of the Republican organization with reference to the charter have not been divulged, and may not have been fully formed. Within a week the work of the Commission will be submitted to the Legislature, but what will be done with it remains to be seen. Undoubtedly there has been a strong disposition on the part of those who have managed the consolidation scheme to "jam it through" without delay or discussion, but there is considerable evidence to show that they do not feel quite so sure of their ground as they did. Under the circumstances it is not impossible that the views and wishes of the Charter Commissioners will have weight with the Legislature. It certainly would not be unreasonable in them to ask that the result of their arduous labors should be submitted to careful examination. They accepted the task so unwisely set without complaining of the onerous conditions attached to it; they have worked at it hard and faithfully, and they have finished it almost on time. They must naturally stand well with the organization, so far as this business is concerned, and it would be an extraordinary exhibition of ingratitude if any reasonable request of theirs should be denied.

For various reasons it seems safe to assume that the most important members of the Commission are desirous of having the charter fully and fairly discussed. It is impossible to suppose that they are actuated by any such spirit of jealousy as might make smaller men averse to being reviewed and possibly corrected. They must be aware that a serious blunder once made operative would discredit their sagacity just in proportion as it injured the people, and that serious reproach would be brought upon them in that case if they had been identified with a policy of reckless haste. Their natural inclination must be to oppose the "jamming through" process. Moreover, Mr. Seth Low has virtually advocated a careful scrutiny of their work in saying over his name that while it had been impossible to spend time in public arguments while the task of framing the charter was in progress, he should hope after its submission to the Legislature to give in full his reasons for believing that it is a better charter on the whole than any one of the three cities affected now possesses. That must mean that he desires and expects a suitable opportunity for public discussion. We sincerely hope that he and his colleagues will earnestly demand one, frankly and courageously urging the claim to consideration which their engrossing and difficult service has given them. They owe it to themselves and to the people to take that course.

SOVEREIGN AGAIN IN ERUPTION.

Sooner or later the carelessness of "Private" Dalzell is liable to make trouble for this Nation, if, indeed, it does not cause wars to break out all over the globe, devastating large areas with the havoc and carnage of rapid-firing, redhot vocabularies. The carelessness of a recent utterance of his in a Washington newspaper has touched off that deep-chested and large-headed thinker John R. Sovereign, the General Master Workman who conducts the intellectual proc-CITY.—The Lexow Committee continued its investigation of the Sugar Trust, John E. Searles being again on the stand. — Joseph A. Iasigi, Turkish Consul in Boston, who was arrested by the city police on a charge of embezzlement, was paroled in custody of his counsel while the question of jurisdiction is investigated. — William P. St. John died. — Officers of the corporation of the Metropolitan Museum of Art were re-elected. — Stocks were higher at the close.

THE WEATHER —Forecast for loader Show. organ. Therein he says that the "Private" "seems to overlook the fact that in the recent in Crete, and would doubtless prove satisfac-'election one million voters in this country lost "faith in the ballot." "Seems" is, of course, satirical and rhetorical. What Labor's Great Thinker means is that he actually has overcurrent reports, is likely to go down next. This looked it, and no doubt done it "on purpose." It is because of this loss of faith in the ballot. Sovereign says, that "the Iron Brotherhood and "the Industrial Army, both secret revolutionary "societies, are now being organized in every "part of the country." What connection, if any, these terror-inspiring organizations have with the "National Bureau of Volunteer Speakers," combination has raised prices 40 per cent. If an which was advertised a couple of months ago association is formed at a time of extreme and as about to flood the country with eloquence under the auspices of William J. Bryan and Senpreventing the destruction of an industry and ator Jones, of Arkansas, we are not informed. but from the earmarks furnished by the extracts has met with general commendation and all which Sovereign makes from their proclama-

tions we judge that they are its auxiliaries. Sovereign, opens in the following high strain: these pleasant conditions are about to be dis-"Comrades! There comes a time in the affairs of | turbed because of the likelihood that the Gov-"men and nations when desperation compels the ernor will soon nominate as Commissioner of "element of reason so long discarded. We have "reached suce a crisis in the destinies of this Bettle's nomination describe him as a "lobby-"American Republic." It may be said, of course, that there is a crisis on pretty much all the time with some people, who make a fairly comfortable living by standing it off and drawing pay who labor under the delusion that a crisis is something loaded that will hurt if it falls on them, and not something merely blown up, with perate they are, go on to say that they have "appealed in vain to the ballot," for every trial of strength "has resulted in victory for the unscrupulous money power." "What is to be done?" they ask. As the circular does not defi- blemished personal character and high attainnitely answer the question, we presume that ments, and it is generally conceded that as a enlightenment on that point is reserved for those who pay entrance fees and dues to be initiated far as to say that "history records no nation clearly drawn line of distinction. Bettle's adthat freed itself by voting," from which it may be inferred that the "comrades" propose to raise an agent, or lobbyist if you please, of the Pennwhat in polite circles is called "Hades" in some sylvania Railroad Company should not bar a other way. Then, in a hoarse whisper, the cir-competent and honest man from public office, cular says: "No; let us be frank. The hour has while those who frown upon the expected nomcome for men to lay aside the mask and look "each other in the face. Fellow-reformer, would dispute as to the facts and no question of char-"you be free?"

Even then no intimation is given as to what will follow after they have laid aside the mask and looked each other in the face, or what the "fellow-reformer" is to be called upon to do if he answers that he "would be free." Nothing that occupation disqualifies all who follow it port of walking delegates and the cost of printdemonstration of desperation if they do actually "comrades" who fulminate these proclamations seldom do-the ballot and free institutions are safe, and there will be no need of calling out the troops. The real danger is pointed out in what Sovereign says he may be driven by "Private" Dalzell's carelessness and indiscretion to do himself. "Scarcely a day passes," he says,

"one or the other of the revolutionary orders "now being formed in this country, and offers "of money and arms are frequently received if "I will give my efforts to the cause of revolu-"tion. Thus far I have persistently declined to "give aid or encouragement to such movement. But if, through the writings of such men as Private Dalzell, revolutions come in spite of "all efforts to prevent it, I will not be found "among the cowards, nor on the side of the 'plutocratic classes." This means that Sovereign is willing to give our existing form of government a brief respite, and perhaps allow the ballot one more trial if "Private" Dalzell will cease writing for the newspapers. And we say without hesitation that "Private" Dalzell ought to give the proposition serious consideration. It would, of course, be a great deprivation to the people of this country if the "Private" should discontinue his contributions to current literature, but we believe we speak for the American people as a whole when we say that they would rather make that sacrifice than have Sovereign provoked to join the "comrades" and tear down the whole fabric of government. Sovereign is terrible enough as a foghorn; as a balloon dynamite discharger he would be a world-destroyer.

INTERVENTION IN CRETE.

The expected seems, strangely enough, to be happening in Crete. The Great Powers have intervened to preserve peace; let it be hoped, not to uphold tyranny. Turkey has been told that she has no need to get excited or to suspend the work of administrative reform, for Greece will not be allowed to make war upon her. Greece has been told that she must restrain her bellicose ardor and sit still while her bigger neighbors settle affairs for her; with a promise, it is hinted, that if she is obedient she shall have Crete one of these days. All of which is, as we have already pointed out, entirely logical. The Great Powers are responsible for the Cretan problem, and they ought to fulfil the duty of solving it, finally and equitably. Whether they will do so or not remains to be seen. Mr. Gladstone reminds them that they have characters to lose. If they do not want to lose them, they should take some prompt and positive action in Crete that will satisfy the just demands of nationality and of humanity. If instead they merely salve the matter over and postpone the day of settlement, their characters may not be ruined, but they will be marred.

It is well, thus far, that they have intervened In so doing they have probably prevented a war between Greece and Turkey, and thus have prevented a general war between themselves with consequences more dreadful than the complete annihilation of Crete would be. They have, indeed, done a great kindness to Greece herself. It is all very well for the Greek Government to proclaim to the world that it assumes full responsibility for its acts and for the annexation of Crete, and it is all very fine for that spirited little nation to "let slip the dogs of war" against a Power ten times as big as itself. But it is also foolhardy. Every one knows perfectly well that if left to themselves to fight it out Turkey would thrash Greece off the map of Europe in about three months; and that Greece, in her extremity, would appeal to the Great Powers for aid and rescue, and they would have to intervene and save her, or suffer the shame of seeing the little Christian and European nation crushed by the Moslem and Asiatic Power. The Greek army of 200,000 men, even if led by another Palaeologus or Bozzaris. could not hope to stand again a Turkish army four times as large, led by the mighty Os-

man or one of his peers. There ought to be no danger of such a catastrophe as a Turkish invasion of Thessaly, and there ought to be no perpetuation of Turkish abuses in Crete. If the Powers are sincere in their desire for both peace and justice, they can make both secure. The problem was solved in Samos long ago, when that island was made autonomous, under a Prince of its own, with only a shadow of Turkish suzerainty remaining. A similar arrangement might be effected tory to all parties concerned. It would, of course, be recognized as merely tentative, aunexation to Greece being the ultimate destiny of the island. But just at present there is need of some such tentative arrangement that will serve until the greater questions of Turkish reform, which are now under consideration at Constantinople, are settled. Crete ought to have good government, and the legitimate as pirations of the Greek race ought to be realized, but not at the needless cost of a great Euro-

MR. BETTLE'S NOMINATION.

John W. Griggs has been Governor of New-Jersey for thirteen months. So far his record his nominations have been promptly confirmed by the State Senate without question. In cer-One of these secret circulars, according to tain quarters there appears to be a belief that "human mind to pause, and brings to its aid that Banking and Insurance William Bettle, of Camden. Those who predict trouble over Mr. ist." As it is understood in Trenton, this is an omnibus designation, covering all who spend any time in the Capitol seeking to influence legislation. There are, however, two sharply defined classes of professional lobbyists. One consists of regularly accredited agents or atterneys of various corporations; the other is composed of men who are on hand to pick up any business that is offered them. Mr. Bettle belongs to the former class. He has, as a rule, little intercourse with the legislators and is supposed to act in an advisory capacity as to the bearing that proposed legislation may have on the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in whose service he is.

Both the friends and the enemies of Mr. Bettle agree in describing him as a man of unmember of the Republican State Committee for many years his advice has not been without value. From that point, however, there is a vocates say that the fact of his having been ination take direct issue with this. There is no acter involved. The controversy, if such it can be called, is confined exclusively to a consideration of this question: Is it right to nominate for a high State office any person who has acted as a legislative agent for a corporation? If from service under the State, then Mr. Bettle should not be made Banking and Insurance Commissioner. If, however, it is held that it does not have that effect, then there appears to be no other objection to Mr. Bettle's appoint-

The old saying that all wars are popular wars is once more justified. There is no question that popular sentiment in Greece, in favor of annexation of Crete even at cost of war, is so strong that the King has been forced to yield to it, for fear of otherwise losing his crown.

An English newspaper says that only two men

of ability in Europe sport the monocle, Joe Chamberlain and Manteuffel, adding that the claims of the latter to that distinction have not yet been fully put to the test. This sort of glass eye goes in general with pretension, and is the window of emptiness. Think of Bismarck or Cromwell or Washington equipped with one of these cyclopean headights! The idea is as absurd as that of the Olympian Jove in blue goggles. A late Berlin rumor is that the young Kaiser is to interdict its use among army officers, and to discourage it as far as possible at his Court. But the monocle habit is like that of swearing or gambling or taking oplum, easily taken on and hardly ever put off. In battling with it the Emperor will have a much harder road to travel than he imagines, and may end by mounting one himself, an equipment which in his case would not be so strikingly out of drawing as in that, for example, of his predecessor, Frederick the

The finest modern examples of character drawing are displayed when circumstances impel one Tammany man to give his true opinion of an-

The modern disciples of Aesculapius among the Greeks have original ideas of the drastic means to be employed in curing a certain "sick man." Bleod-letting with Maxim guns would hardly have been thought of by the teacher of the art of healing as the method of relieving the "barbarian" of his "humors."

Mr. Richard Harding Davis has just returned from Cuba. Mr. Davis is profoundly impressed with the necessity of a war between this country and Spain. He has also a novel scheme for the beginning of hostilities, the ingenuity of which Van Bibber might well envy him. Mr. Davis assures a startled public that he has known Mr. Cleveland for six years, and he feels sure that if the President could make a week's tour in Cuba "he would declare war on Spain by cable." "By cable" sounds truculent and precipitate. By mail would perhaps be better. It would give this country a chance to put on its store clothes to be ready to go and see the sport between the time of mailing the letter and its receipt in Spain. Mr. Davis seems to have spoken hastily. Perhaps he suspected General Weyler of not having a due respect for the Davis head while it was in Cuba.

Ixion tooling his unicycle in the blue probably cast a downward glance of wonder and delight on the recent bicycle show, and might do worse than to fling away his old gear and mount an up-to-date turnout, with all the improvements.

PERSONAL.

A meeting to commemorate the life and services of the late George Brown Goode, assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, was held in Washington on Saturday evening, Professor S. P. Langley presid-ing. Addresses were made by Professor Henry F. Os-born, of Columbia University; Professor William H. Dail, Postmaster-General Wilson, O. B. Wilcox and Rear-Admiral J. O. Greer.

The Rev. Dr. G. R. Van De Water, rector of St. Andrew's Church, in this city, will deliver an address before the Men's Bible Class of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Millburg, N. J., to-morrow evening.

"He had the gift of eloquence in rare degree," says The Richmord Dispatch," of the late John Rando;ph Tucker, "and this, together with a keen sense of humor, wonderful powers of analysis, a thoroughly humor, wonderful powers of analysis, a thoroughly sympathetic nature and extensive general culture made him one of the most resourceful, effective and brilliant speakers of his day. In his private life and in the social circle he was a charming and lovable man. John Randolph Tucker's life and services put honor upon his State, and Virginia will honor his memory by inscribing his name upon the roll of her best-beloved and noblest sons."

Boston, Feb. 15.-Julius R. Hartwell, division uperintendent of the Fitchburg Railroad, whose control covered the line and branches from Fitchourg to Boston, has resigned, after having served the road in various capacities for forty-three years.
Orders were issued last Thursday removing Mr.
Hartwell to Fitchburg, with a limited control. This
new place Mr. Hartwell is unwilling to accept. Bridgeport, Conn., Feb. 15.-The vestry of St.

Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church of Fairfield has manimously extended a call to the Rev. Allan E. Beeman, of Port Henry, N. Y., to become rector of

Albany, Feb. 15.—Dr. Henry Harlow Brooks has been appointed associate in bacteriology at the State Pathological Institute in New-York City, salary \$500; and Dr. Arnold Graf, associate in biology, at the same institute, salary \$50.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

It is a curious fact that Christians all over the United States are deeply agitated over the question whether eternal salvation depends on believing that Jonah was swallowed by a great fish, referred to as whale, in the Bible.

Get out my store clothes, Marthy Jane!
Put tailer on my boots:
I'll wear that blue necktie again
Which my complexion suits!
An' brush my hair back pempydore,
An' comb my whiskers, tooI'm off fer Washin'ton fer shore
To see McKinley through! UNCLE JOSH'S TRIP

"The Bugville Bugle" says as how A mighty host will go To Washin'ton to raise a row An' take part in the show. I voted fer the theket, an' It shorely wouldn't do It shorely wouldn't do I wa'n't thar to take a han' An' see McKinley through!

I'm startin' mighty 'arly so
I'm shore not to be late!
I'll be that if Bill wants to know
My views on 'fairs of State.
An' then, see whiz! the taverns may
Be crowded, so I'll do
What's right, an' hurry on my way
To see McKinley through!

What's that you're sayin', Marthy Jane?
The brindle cow is sick!
Here, put these store clothes back again!
Git me my glasses, quick!
Whar's them condition powders?-say!
I'll tell you what I'll de!
I'll tell McKinley go, an' stay
To see old Brindle through!

(Baltimore News.

"The Selma (Ala.) Journal" reports a debate at a meeting of the City Executive Committee of Selma, which indicates a surprising ignorance concerning the date of Washington's Birthday, "Mr. Hayward," says the report, "offered as a substitute to Mr. Hooper's amendment that the date be March 4, for, said he, it is Washington's Birthday, a holiday, and it would be an appropriate way to celebrate the day." The members of the committee agreed that Washington's Birthday would be appropriately celebrated by the holding of a Democratic primary election and March 4 was settled upon as the day.

Mrs. De Form—Now that baby is three weeks old, John, we must send out his eards to let folks know the dear little fellow has arrived.

John (as the baby yells)—Er—ah—my dear, don't you think he'll make the announcement himself?—(Philadelphia North American.

When they cry wolf in the Government of Saratoff, Russia, it means something. During the last two years the wolves there have devoured, according to the official returns, 11,000 horses, 10,000 horned cattle, 33,000 sheep, 5,000 swine, 1,000 dogs and 18, 660 fowl. They have also during the same period attacked sixty-eight persons, devouring two on the spot and inflicting fatal wounds on twelve others. In France it is estimated that 500,000 of these animals exist, and the damage inflicted by them is set down at about 50,000,000 francs annually. A regular body of men, numbering over 1,000, called the Louveterie, is maintained to keep down wild beasts, and the force has a certain efficiency, but is unequal to keeping the country clear of them. From time to time high bounties for wolf scalps have been paid, as much as 200 francs in the case of a known man-eater, dreaded there as the maneating tiger is in the Hindoo villages; but the animal is never extirpated. In some years his ravage is greater and in others less, but he is always in evidence. In this country he has been pretty well put down in the inhabited parts. A few days ago a prodigious wolf-drive was set on foot in Atchison County, Kan., five square miles being covered and 700 persons participating. They rounded up 200 jack-rabbits, but not a single wolf. Considering his fierce and predatory character abroad, and his resistance to all efforts to destroy him, the American animal must be set down as rather a meritorious creature, easily amenable to extinction and not so desperately destructive, even where it continues to maintain a foothold.

Hollis, '88—Did you hear that Rood had put up a 202-pound dumbbell?
Hemenway, '89—You don't say so! Can't we borrow something on our tennis racquets?—(Boston Commercial Bulletin.

THE DRAMA.

JULIA MARLOWE AND ROBERT TABER

"FOR BONNIE PRINCE CHARLIE." A new play entitled "For Bonnie Prince Charlie was presented at Wallack's Theatre last night, with Julia Marlowe and Robert Taber in its principal characters. It comes from the French of M. François Coppée, and it has been adapted to our stage by Mr. J. I. C. Clarke. It aims to illustrate, by a typical example, the almost idolatrous devotion to Charles Edward, which existed among the Scotch Highlanders, at the time of the rising in 1745. That feeling was passionate beyond words, and if the Prince had fallen and died at Culloden,as, for his own honor and dignity, he ought to have done,-his name would have gone down to the latest posterity as that of a hero. He fled from that field, and the memory of him that now survives i: sullied with the ignominy of his later years. M. Coppée has invented a fanciful story, suggestive alike of his personal allurements, his gallantry, his treachery, and his shame, but the tale is not steadily ingenious, and it is neither rationally nor rapidly told; and for that reason the drams, though vital with Scotch sentiment and hallowed with Scotch music, can have no permanent success.

The substance of the fable, not reached until act third, is a situation in which an innocent woman, who loves the Prince, intervenes to screen a guilty woman whom the Prince dishonorably loves, and thus to serve the Pretender and his cause, at the emporary sacrifice of her reputation. Intrinsically, this posture of circumstances, although it is fabricated by improbable means, is productive of interest and suspense, and it could be made largely contributive to dramatic action and effect. The preparations for it, however, are profuse and tedious suggesting Alexander Smith's line about the critical reviewer, "running a mile that he may leap a yard"; and when at last it is reached the dramatist straightway spoils it by the expedient of a talkingmatch between the two ladies. That situation. with all its defects, carried the play and when the cene was ended Miss Marlowe, Mr. Taber and Mr. J. I. C. Clarke were called before the curtain, with much and hearty acclamation.

The character of the intrepid heroine, acted with sympathetic force and feeling by Miss Marlowe, is weighted with many words. At the campfire she is autobiographical, and in confronting her female rival she rises to the eminence of oratory. The piece is provided with a bind old Scotch beggar—impersonated with an incipient totter and a stentorian voice by Mr. Robert Taber—who is understood to have adopted vagrancy because of his attachment to the royal cause, and who talks without restraint or mercy in every moment of his existence, and on several occasions very nearly bursts his boiler with vociferation. Scotch Highlanders feel deeply, but they are a reticent people. Mr. Coppée is a Frenchman. This dramatist's idea of Scotch merals may perhaps be deduced from the fact that he causes the Highland chiefs to proclaim their Prince's immunity from all moral reproach, unless it shall turn out that his paramour is a lady. He seems never to have heard, either, that Lochiel, wherever he went, was admired as a prince even among princes. The performers in general did not seem to have struck an average as to Scottish pronunciation. The chiefs who fought at Culloden certainly had not learned to pronounce the name. The songs were all sweet, but several of them did not exist at the time of Preston Pans. weighted with many words. At the campfire she

CAST OF "FOR BONNIE PRINCE CHARLIE.
Hausett Ho
Charles Edward Dodson L. Mitche Lord Clanmorris Henry Dought
Lord Clanmorris Douglat
Cameron of Lechiel
Cameron of Lechiel H. A. Langdo Gordon MacLaren Algernon Tassi
Gerden MacLaren
Marquis D'Eperon
Angus Frederic Murph MacDuff G A Anso
MacDuff. G A Anso Duncan
Duncan
Old Enoch Edwin Howat Malcolm E. L. Stua
MalcolmE. L Stua Donald
Donald
HamishAlice Park Joe
Joe
Sergeant George Marie
Sergeant George Mark Corporat Eugenia Woodwar Lady Clanmorris Eugenia Watherine Wilse
Lady Clanmotris Wathering Wilso
Lady Clanmorris
Lady Murray
Mary, a beggar girl
Jean

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.

At the Knickerbocker Theatre last night as a prelude to "A Pair of Spectacles," an ingentous olloquy, by Mr. I. Zangwill, was given for the first time in this city. It illustrates the remark by Oliver Wendell Holmes that "until a man can be found who knows himself ... or who sees himself as others see him, there must be at least six persons engaged in every dialogue between two."

Two actors carried it well, the cast being as follows:

(as he is as he thinks he is original as he thinks he is original as Eugenia thinks he is original as she is as she is as she thinks she is ... Mona K. Oram as Charles thinks she is ...

THEATRICAL INCIDENTS.

Visitors to the Columbus Theatre, last night, beheld "The Great Train Robbery." Agnes Hernden appeared at the Grand Opera House last night, presenting "The Woman in Black"

-a female endowed with mesmeric powers of exedinary notency At the Harlem Opera House last night the spec-

tators gazed upon a presentment of "Gay New-York," with the Casino cast.

The farce called "A Boy Wanted" was shown at the Murray Hill Theatre last night.

Mr. Sardou's play of "Spiritisme" will be produced

next Monday at the Knickerbocker Theatre, Mr. Hare's engagement ends on Saturday night, Febru-Mr. Daly will present at his theatre, in succession,

"The Wonder." "The Witch of Derncleugh,"-his new play on the subject of "Guy Mannering,"-and new play on the subject of Goly Mannering, —and
"The Tempest." His present season in New-York
will close on April 24. "The Magistrate" and "The
Geisha" are very popular.
Mr. De Wolf Hopper will reappear in New-York
on February 22, at the Broadway Theatre, in "El
Capitan"

Capitan."

The playgoers of Brooklyn, this week see Miss Georgia Cayvan, at the Park Theatre: "The Lady Slavey." at the Columbia Theatre: and "Lost, Strayed or Stolen" at the Montauk Theatre, Miss Cayvan presents, in succession, "Mary Pennington," "Goblin Castle," "The Little Individual," and

ton," "Goblin Castle," "The Little Individual, and "Squire Kate."
Mr. Robert Hilliard appeared, last night, at the Union Square Theatre, in a play by Mr. Richard Harding Davis, entitled "The Littlest Girl."
Miss Annie Russell and Mr. Joseph Wheelock, the eider, appeared at the American Theatre, last night, in the drama of "Sue."
"Never Again" will be produced at the Garrick Theatre on March 8, with E. M. Holland, Fritz Williams, Elsie de Wolfe, Agnes Miller, and others, in the cast of characters. "Never Again" is a farce, from the French.

ACTORS ON THE READ.

E. S. Willard was welcomed last night in Cincinnati Mr. Senbrooke will appear next week in Savannah H. E. Dixey appears to-night in Springfield, Mass E. H. Sothern is in Pittsburg. .Mr. Chevaller appeared last night in Philadel-

phia Richard Mansfield is in Boston, where he will act until February 27 Georgia Cayvan gives the present week to Brooklyn Mr. Pitou produced "The Cherry Pickers," last night, in Philadelphia.....Louis James is acting in cities of California....Margaret Mather is in Washington.....

Otis Skinner gives this week to Louisville and Memphis Robert Mantell is in Boston Mile. Rhéa will appear in Columbus on February 22..... James O'Neill is in Kansas City Sol Smith Russell is acting along the Southern circuit, and on February 2 he will be in Nashville.....N. C. Goodwin gives the present week to Richmond, Norfolk,

MUSIC NOTES.

"Le Cid" was performed for the second time at the opera last night, and though there was a fine audience and the performance went even more smoothly than on last Friday, there was much less applause. Despite its brilliant dress, it is feared that Massenet's opera will not be longlived at the Metropolitan. It was significant at last night's representation that the heartiest and most spontaneous applause, before the end of the third act, was called out by the two male tectotums in the ballet, and this despite the spirited acting. gallant bearing and superb singing of M. Jean de Reszke, who is certainly all that librettist and composer could have imagined as their ideal en they created the work. It is a sorry comment alike on the opera and the public, but perhaps the latter are pardonable because of the education of pity if there should be a lack of encouragement for a management which is willing to bring for-

ward an opera as gorgeous in its externals and at interesting in its music, even if it is far from profound, as "Le Cid."

A cablegram from Leipsic brings interesting information concerning Mr. Paderewski's resumption of concert work. He played last Thursday at a

of concert work. He played last Thursday at a Gewandhaus concert, and created a furor, being recalled no less than seventeen times. On Sunday he played before the Saxon court, in Dresden, and had twenty-two recalls, and had to supplement his programme with six pleees. A week before he played for the Italian court, and was made Commander of the Crown of Italy.

Mme. Bloomfield-Zeisier and Mr. Ffrangeon Davies will give a concert in the Academy of Maste, Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. To-morrow afternoon Mr. H. T. Finck will lecture on the programmes at 6 clock in the art rooms, and illustrations will be played by Miss Lotta Mills.

Mr. and Mrs. Regnar Kiddé will give a song recital in Chamber Music Hall this evening. The programme will be made up of songs by Franz, Bungert, Massenet, Ries, Tosti, Meyer-Helmund, Zoellner, J. Hollman and Creole and French folksongs.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.

OFFICERS OF THE CORPORATION RE-ELECTED-MORE FUNDS NEEDED.

Fifteen trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art were present at the annual meeting, which was held yesterday afternoon at the museum building in Central Park. By unanimous vote they re-elected the following officers of the corporation; Henry G. Marquand, president; Frederick W. Rhinelander and Daniel Huntington, vice-presidents; General Louis P. di Cesnola, secretary; Hiram Hitchcock, treasurer, and William Loring Andrews, honorary librarian, Samuel P. Avery, Heber R. Bishop and John S. Kennedy were elected trustees to serve until 1994. John Crosby Brown, John Bigelow and Rutherford Stuyvesant were elected an auditing committee.

President Marquand was too ill to attend the meeting yesterday. The executive committee of the trustees of the Museum for 1867 will be President Marquand, Vice-President Huntington, General di Cesnola and Mr. Hitchcock as ex-officio members, and Frederick W. Rhinelander, Cornelius Vanlerbilt, D. O. Mills, William E. Dodge, James A. Garland, Samuel P. Avery, William L. Andrews, Charles Stewart Smith and Salem H. Wales.

The annual report of the trustees, which was adopted, declares that the year 1996 was one of uninterrupted prosperity for the Museum. Gifts to the museum exceeded those of the previous year, and in respect to those gifts the report says:

the museum exceeded those of the previous year, and in respect to those gifts the report says:

The trustees are justly gratified to see the Museum enriched by these acquisitions. Such benefactions are essential to its welfare, and their value and importance for its continued prosperity cannot be overestimated. The trustees deem it their duty, however, to call attention to the fact that the obligations imposed by these gifts constitute a source of no small embarrassment to an institution depending to so large an extent upon private contributions for its maintenance.

Every gift received imposes a series of expenses. Appropriate stands must be erected, exhibition cases and pedestals must be constructed, and time and money devoted to labelling, cataloguing and various incidentals necessary to the proper exhibition of what has been received. These expenses have hitherto been met with the income from the invested funds of the Museum. It is not generally known, and cannot be too strongly emphasized, that the city contributes only about two-thirds of the amount necessary to met our current expenses. The sum of 44,000, constituting the entire available income of the corporation, has been required during the past year to supplement the amount received from the city for the maintenance of the Museum. Tenders of valuable and destrable works of art are constantly being declined for lack of funds, and often opportunities are lost which cannot be recovered. Under such circumstances the trustees should not be compelled to devoe all of their slender income to expenses incident to the exhibition of their treasures to the public tree of charge.

The treasurer's report showed that the receipts.

The treasurer's report showed that the receipts from special funds in 1996 amounted to \$94,979 74. The receipts for administration amounted to \$138,932.34, and the expenses of the administration to \$136,670 52. There were 503,316 visitors at the museum in 1896, and since March 30, 1880, the number of visitors has been nearly 7,900,000. Of new acquisitions the report of the trusteees says:

quisitions the report of the trusteers says:

The collection of musical instruments presented by Mrs. John Crosby Brown has been further increased during the year by 278 specimens. The Additions to this collection have been so numerous that for lack of room, although additional space has repeatedly been appropriated, about one hundred and twenty-five instruments have not yet been placed on exhibition.

A collection of arms and armor, consisting of 16. pieces has been presented to the Museum "in the

pieces has been presented to the Museum "in the name of the late John S. Ellis," by A. Vat. Horne Ellis and his mother, Mrs. John S. Ellis. This collection will be displayed at the next spring exhibition.

Another valuable acquisition is the colossal work in marble of George Grey Barnard, entitled "I Feel Two Natures Struggling Within Me," which has been presented to the Museum by Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark.

Especial mention should be made of twelve valuable paintings presented this year by George A. Hearn, among which are the following: "Per trait of a Lady," by John Hoppner: "Pertrait o, William Forsyth," by Sir Henry Raeburn, and "Portrait of the Duke of Cumberland," by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

DR. BUCKLEY ON THE BIBLE.

AN UNEXPLAINED REMARK CAUSES SPIR-ITED DISCUSSION AT THE METHO-

DIST MINISTERS' MEETING. meeting of the Methodist clergymen of the

Metropolitan district was held yesterday at the rooms of the Methodist Book Concern, No. 179 Fifth-ave., and the principal feature was a rather heated discussion which took place between Dr. Buckley, Editor of "The Christian Advocate," and Dr. Leonard, of the Methodist Episcopal Mission. The discussion came about as the result of a paper which was read before the meeting by Dr. Curtis, of Drew Theological Seminary, of Madison, N. J., on the subject, "How Christian Men May Satist; Themselves that the Bible Is a Direct Revelation From God." Those present at the close of the reading of this paper were invited to comment upon it. Dr. Buckley, taking advantage of this opportunity, began by saying that the time had passed when the old-fashioned notions concerning the Bible could be accepted.

"I do not believe," he said, "that there are four men present who believe absolutely in the infallibility of the English version of the Bible. If there are, and they are looking for a fifth, they can coun me out." Just at this point, before Dr. Buckley could proceed in explanation of this statement, h was called to order by the chair, as the time had clapsed which had been agreed upon for each speaker to make his remarks. Left as it was without explanatory remarks, the statement caused considerable excitement, and Dr. Shaffer, who is the past has been connected with the Five Points Mission, exclaimed, "If you don't believe, Doctor, we can do without you."

Dr. Leonard, upon taking the floor, attacked with spirit and vigor the position taken by Dr. Buckley. It was evident that much strong feeling had been engendered among all those present by the unexpected turn which the trend of the meeting had taken. The Rev. Dr. Albert D. Vail, paster of the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, when Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, when seen by a Tribune reporter last evening, said that while the foregoing statements were true, it was to be taken into consideration that Dr. Buckley was not permitted by the time limit to moke plain the full import of his remarks. Dr. Vail added that he had reason for knowning that there would be in the next issue of "The Christian Advocate" a full discussion on the subject of the true theory of the inspiration of the Bible from the pen of Dr. Buckley. Dr. Vail positively denied that a vote had been taken by the meeting on such an important question. Nothing of the kind had been thought of. Any published statements to that effect were absolutely false. Dr. Vail admitted that the discussion had been of a heated, visorous nature, but as for any ill-feeling resulting therefrom, he was certain there was none of it.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

It was announced yesterday that the Al Hayman and Charles Frohman syndicate had secured control of the National Theatre and Academy of Music, in Washington. The syndicate already controls other theatres in that city.

T. Hadaway last night succeeded Robert Shepherd in the part of Isidore, the waiter, in "The Magistrate," at Daly's Theatre.

The company for the production of farces which Rich & Harris are to form for next season is to be called the Rich & Harris Stock Comedy Company. Among the actors who have been secured for it are John G. Sparks. Frank W. Kendrick, Miss Jose Radler, Mrs. Annie Yeamans, Miss Freda Deper and Miss Georgie Lawrence.

Oscar Hammerstein yesterday engaged Dan Lene. a prominent London music hall entertainer, for the Olympia Music Hall. He will appear here the latter part of next month, and will remain for four weeks, and perhaps longer. Mr. Hammerste'n yesterday sold the lease of the

Columbus Theatre to his son, Harry Hammerstein, and John Kahn. The lease has six years yet to